

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN 7 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Chicago, April 1. A special despatch to the Journal from Cairo to-day, says Col Buford, yesterday accompanied by the 27th and 42nd Illinois regiments and a part of the Wisconsin, from near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman under Hay, made a descent upon Union City after a forced march of thirty miles, and fell upon the rebel encampment at 7 o'clock in the morning, dispersing the entire force stationed there under Clay and King, consisting of both cavalry and infantry. They fled in every direction.

Several of the enemy were killed and a large amount of spoils captured, including 150 wagons filled with commissary and quartermaster's stores &c. Our loss is one man killed, from an explosion in a burning tent. The rebel force numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

A special despatch to the Times, dated off Island No. 10, March 31, says the river is falling several inches a day. The rebels have erected a large entrenched camp in the bend of the river directly in front of our gunboats. An embankment half a mile long has been thrown up on the shore, behind which guns are mounted in large numbers. They are masked as yet, and we have no means of ascertaining what artillery they have posted at this point. Several batteries, however, are plainly visible. Their entrenchments extend from the centre of the bend to the upper point of the Island. They are constantly busy with steamboats and men.

The mortars were fired yesterday and to-day every fifteen minutes, with what effect we are unable to decide. The shells are all thrown on the Island. The rebels make no answer, except an occasional shot at a transport. Occasional firing is heard in the direction of New Madrid, caused by engagements between the batteries which are placed on opposite sides of the river in that place. We get no news from there.

The gunboat Conestoga arrived from Island No. 10 to-night. She reports no change in affairs there. The mortars fire every half hour, but elicit no response. The rebel mail captured yesterday at Union City contained letters from the rebel troops at Island No. 10, representing that the forces there were disheartened and dispirited.

There is nothing from Gen. Grant's column. Today 30 or 50 soldiers came into Hickman, gave up their arms and desired to return to their allegiance and join the Federal army. They were a portion of those who escaped from Union City yesterday. They report that large numbers of rebel troops are also disposed to yield.

Rolla, Mo., April 1. Letters from our army in the Southwest say that information has been received there that the rebels under Gens. Price and Van Dorn, are moving towards Memphis in response to a call from Gen. Beauregard for help, and all the rebel forces in the West are ordered to concentrate in Western Tennessee for a great and desperate struggle.

Chicago, April 1. The Tribune's special despatch dated Cairo, to-day, says Memphis papers of the 21st, and a Charleston Mercury of the 22nd, have been received. President Davis, in secret session, had advised the Confederate Congress that the prisoners released by the Yankee Government upon parole, be absolved from their oath and allowed to take part in the approaching struggle for independence. He urged it as a retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of faith exhibited by Lincoln in the exchange of prisoners. Attempts are being made to raise troops by conscription. Editors and compositors are not to be enrolled except for local duty.

The New Orleans Delta of the 26th, referring to the gallantry exhibited by Capt. Rucker in defense of the battery at Island No. 10 says, one single battery thus far has sustained the brunt of the bombardment, repelling the Federal gunboats, and sending one of them back to Cairo crippled, for repairs. The Memphis Appeal says the recent reverses of the Confederate army are nerveing them with new faith, confidence, and hope, and it entertains no doubt of the ultimate success of the cause. Van Dorn and Jeff. Thompson are concentrating a large force at Pechonatas, Arkansas, preparatory to an attack upon the Federals at New Madrid, and Gen. Pope will be compelled to evacuate as the Appeal says. No damage had been done at Island No. 10 up to Wednesday, but the Confederates have sunk to Federal gunboats. The works at Fort Pillow have been completed. Gen. Pope is building flat-boats at New Madrid to transport his troops across the river to the Tennessee shore.

In Mississippi the planters are piling their cotton, ready for firing. Gen. Pillow has gone to Richmond.

The Memphis Appeal is on a high sheet. In view of the scarcity of lead it suggests that the lining of tea chests be run into bullets. The ladies of Charleston are contributing their jewelry, silver spoons, watches and money to build a gunboat. The Mercury and the Memphis Appeal contain extensive extracts from Northern journals, but no important military news.

Cincinnati, April 1. The first passenger train from Baltimore on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached Piedmont, Va., at 9 o'clock to-night. It will be due at Wheeling at 4 o'clock, to-morrow evening.

Trenton, N. J., April 1. The U. S. Circuit Court has directed the Marshal to take Jackalow to jail until further orders. He will probably be discharged.

Special Dispatch to the Boston Journal.

Washington, April 1. The military committee of the Senate have recommended the promotion of two persons from the ranks of the army, but took no action upon the number of civilians appointed. It is understood that the committee opposed the refusal of the Secretary of War to appoint volunteers to positions in the regular army, as the committee think they ought to receive them, when qualified, in preference to civilians.

Mr. Kellogg of Michigan urged as a reason why newspapers should not be taxed, that it will require their united effort to reconcile the people to the system of taxation now proposed. Mr. Colfax of Indiana made an able speech against taxes on knowledge. No New England members of the House spoke.

Very Latest by Telegraph

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, April 2. The Herald's Washington despatch says the disposal of the thousands of contrabands that have flocked within the lines of the Union army at various points, is troubling the wisest of the abolitionists in Congress.

The naval Committee and other members of Congress and their friends, returned from Fortress Monroe, where they had a pleasant and interesting visit. They report that preparations for taking care of the Merrimack, should she venture out, are of the most complete and formidable character.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Times' Washington despatch says that prisoners taken in the recent reconnaissance to the Rappahannock, state that the rebel force in that vicinity consists of eight regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery. Gen. Ewell of Drainsville notoriety, is in command. On the return of our forces to Warrenton Junction, several soldiers who, contrary to strict orders, left the main column and wandered beyond the lines, were captured by rebel scouts following in our rear. Being well acquainted with every by-path, and in many instances disguised as farmers, the rebels hover around the outskirts of our army and frequently succeed in picking up small parties of men who outstry to command and go out on foolhardy foraging expeditions.

Information has just been received from the Lower Potomac, that contrabands from Fredericksburg report, that the town is now occupied by thirty regiments of the enemy, the main part of which have arrived there within the last three days. They report the steamer St. Nicholas and one other, which formerly plied to different points on the Rappahannock, as being held in readiness to transport rebel troops down the Rappahannock to some point. Other rebel troops are reported as having gone down the York river to reinforce the enemy's position at the mouth, where the rebel batteries are small. Detachments of rebel cavalry still occupy Aquia Creek as far up as Dumfries.

Another magazine has been found at Shipping Point containing a large quantity of shells.

THE SENATE ON MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The Tribune's despatch states that the Senate Military Committee dissenting from the rule that volunteer officers must be selected for promotion in their own branch of service only, will practically give effect to their view that vacancies in the regular army should be filled by experienced men from volunteer regiments, in preference to civilians.

GIFTS WELL DESERVED.

Mr. Ames of the Chicopee Manufacturing has presented Flag-Officer Foote and Lieut. Worden with a cutlass.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Woodstock, Va., April 1. Gen. Banks advanced from Strasburg this morning toward this point. When approaching the town Ashby's cavalry, infantry, and a battery disputed the passage. We passed through the town, the rebels frequently stopping and throwing shell to which we responded with effect. Gen. Banks pursued them to Edinburg, five miles south, Ashby burning two turnpike and one railroad bridge. All the railroad bridges between here and Strasburg had been previously burned. One killed in the 29th Penn. regiment, and one in the 2d Mass. received a rifle ball in his belt plate, though it was harmless.

April 2—8 A. M. Our guns and musketry drove the enemy from Stony Creek, near Edinburg, at 2 o'clock this morning. They were in line of battle, within range, probably, of none but Ashby's command. Our forces will build a bridge over the creek to day. All was quiet during the night. It isn't known if Jackson's forces were engaged yesterday.

Philadelphia, April 2. A private letter dated on board the Seminole, says the Seminole, Wyandotte, and Norwich, under command of Capt. Gillis, senior officer, proceeded up Wilmington river, arriving within a mile of the battery. They dispersed the rebel cavalry by shell. The batteries were then shelled and the rebel forces fled, leaving everything behind, even their dinners.

Capt. Gillis landed, hoisted a flag on the ramparts, and another was hoisted on the rebel headquarters by acting master Steele. The batteries were destroyed, a dwelling being spared which was afterwards burned by the rebels. The batteries were well built, and mounted 10 guns. The squadron returned to Warsaw Inlet.

Fort Pulaski has not surrendered, but must do so shortly.

New York, April 2. Steamer Bermuda, from England, arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 29th ult. It is reported that she had 50 tons of gunpowder on board, and that Shidell was one of the passengers. She would leave soon.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

April 1. The gunboat Seminole has arrived with Port Royal dates of Saturday last. Fort Pulaski had been thoroughly invested for thirty days, and was momentarily expected to surrender. It was said that there were about 500 rebels in the fort, and they had offered to go out with the honors of war, but Gen. Sherman demanded their unconditional surrender and would, on the first of April, open upon the fort if they still refused.

The rebels have withdrawn all their force from the coast of Georgia, and had abandoned their works at Thunderbolt, taking all their guns to Savannah. The Seminole landed a force and destroyed Thunderbolt fort, which is within five miles of Savannah, over a good shell road.

Refugees from Savannah say that friends of the troops in Fort Pulaski have offered \$30,000 to any one who would rescue them. A refugee from Charleston represents that there is a great panic there since the capture of Newbern. Women and children are leaving, and it is the general expectation that a terrible blow will be struck.

From Florida the intelligence is most gratifying. A Union sentiment was strongly developed.

April 1. A despatch from Augusta, dated the 31st ult., says Charleston papers of that day contain a despatch dated New Orleans the 29th, stating that two Federal gunboats on the 28th commenced an attack on Fort Jackson at the mouth of the Mississippi. Up to that time nobody was hurt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

April 2. Intelligence has been received here from Richmond via Baltimore, that the rebels were sending their tobacco to the interior towards Danville and Earsville, and beyond Petersburg. It is added that private citizens have no control over cotton and tobacco, the military having assumed charge of them.

Those of our readers in the vicinity of Hydepark will bear in mind that Dr. Lighthill will be at the American Hotel, Hydepark, next Monday, April 7th, where he will remain until the following Saturday week, the 19th of April. John A. Child, Esq., of Hydepark, thus acknowledges Dr. Lighthill's having cured him:

HYDEPARK, VT., February 8th, 1862.

This is to certify, that I have been deaf in one ear for the last four years, and the present winter the disease became very much worse and affected the hearing of both my ears. In the early part of January last, I put myself under the treatment of Dr. N. R. Lighthill, and now my hearing is entirely and fully restored as good as ever it was. I recommend all persons afflicted with deafness to avail themselves of his services.

(Signed) JOHN A. CHILD.

Those afflicted with diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, or Catarrh, should not lose this opportunity of obtaining relief.

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Charles F. Browne, Esq., of New York,

alias

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CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

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Village Hall, Montpelier,
On Saturday Eve, April 5, 1862.

Tickets 25 Cents.

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

N. B. There will be no postponement on account of the weather, as Mr. Browne's engagements in other places render it impossible for him to deliver his lecture here at any other time the present season. We notice that the Hall in every place thus far visited by "Artemas Ward," have been found too small to admit those who wished to hear his lecture. This may not apply to this place, but as his lecture cannot be repeated here, and as no more tickets will be sold than the Hall will accommodate, it is not considered improper to request that as many persons occupy each seat as it is designed for, in order to accommodate as many as possible under the circumstances.

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A NEW SINGING BOOK for Day Schools, called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music. The Elements are so easy and progressive that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars to sing correctly and scientifically, while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive and soul-stirring music and sentiments, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most health-giving, beauty-improving, happiness yielding, and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its elements, in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected, and adapted, it claims by much to excel all competitors. It will be found to be the best book ever issued for Seminars, Academies, and Public Schools. A few sample pages of the Elements, Tunes, and Songs, are given in a circular, send and get one. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, Author of "Sabbath-School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 355,000 copies in 36 months. Price, paper cover, 30 cents; \$1.50 per 100; bound, 50 cents; \$2.25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents; \$30 per 100. 20 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed free at the retail price.

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Of the many letters of recommendation from friends in Windham and Windsor Counties, I will give but two or three:

Dr. John M. Comegys has practiced as a Surgeon Dentist in this village for the last several years. He has been the dentist for myself and family, and also for the Institution under my charge. The subscriber believes him well qualified, and cheerfully recommends him to those requiring his professional services.

WM. H. ROCKWELL, M. D.,
Sup't Vt. Insane Asylum, Brattleboro, Aug. 15, 1861.

Dr. J. M. Comegys—Dear Sir:—My teeth are excellent after a year's service. I am highly pleased with them and would not part with them for any amount of money. I shall esteem it a pleasure to recommend your work to all who may be so unfortunate as to be deprived of their natural teeth. I know of no work equal to yours in skill, durability and finish. I esteem you in the practice of your profession, a public benefactor.

Respectfully, J. S. LEE.

So. Woodstock, June 15, 1861.

Office "Bellows Falls Argus," March 29, 1860.
For several years I have had dealings with Dr. J. M. Comegys, and have always found him to be an upright, high-minded gentleman, who would be a valuable addition to the citizens of any place. As a professional man—on which point I can also speak from experience—he stands second to none, being fully master of Dental science in all respects.

HIRAM ATKINS, Editor Argus.

Dr. J. M. Comegys has practiced Dentistry here during the past several years, and I have frequently had occasion to consult him in behalf of patients under my charge. He has without one exception, in all the branches of his business, and even in the most delicate and difficult cases giving the fullest satisfaction even to ladies from the largest cities of the Union, like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, who frequently declared to me that Dr. C. treated them all as well, and perhaps with more attention, than their own family dentist.

G. W. GRAU, M. D.,
Physician at the Westchester Water Cure Institution,
Brattleboro, Aug. 31, 1861.

I will refer to Philip Wells, Cashier Bank, Brattleboro; E. Kirkland, Esq., F. H. Fessenden, Esq., and C. W. Horton, M. D., of Brattleboro; C. D. Perkins, Samuel Wood, Schuyler Hornington, and Dr. I. Buckman, of Woodstock.

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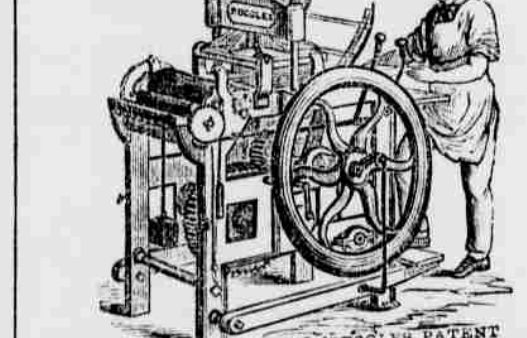
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In the State, for a Wholesale or Retail Flour, Iron, Grain or Produce trade. The whole will be sold together, or separate, as may suit purchasers, a portion of the sale down, the balance may remain on mortgage.

If the above property is not sold before the FIRST DAY OF APRIL, I will then lease the Depot Store to responsible parties for one year or more.

I would say to the tax payers of Montpelier that I am no longer constable, but shall devote the month of March in closing my collections, and hope all will be prepared to pay on or before the 1st of April, as "my Country demands my services and I must go."

E. S. CAMP.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers to sell his farm, situated in the westerly part of East Montpelier, four miles from Montpelier Village on the County road leading from Montpelier to Hardwick, containing forty-one acres of good, rich, smooth land, good fences, well divided into mowing, plowing, and pasturing, a good sugar orchard of 100 trees, a good dwelling house, wood-shed, a good barn and barn-shed and other out-buildings, &c., with good